

The farm typology

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The typology groups

- The typology describes the farms by their specialisation in the various agricultural activities.
- There are five *general types of farming*:
 - 1) *Field crops*: cereals, oil seed crops, tobacco, cotton.
 - 2) *Horticulture*: vegetables, flowers, mushrooms, nursery.
 - 3) *Permanent crops*: Vine, citrus, olive, apples, pears.
 - 4) *Grazing livestock*: Cattle, sheep, goats, horses.
 - 5) *Pigs and poultries*:
- Mixed groups:
 - 6) *Mixed cropping*
 - 7) *Mixed livestock*
 - 8) *Crops and livestock*

The typology groups, continued

- The 8 groups are again subdivided into sub groups called *principal type of farming*.

Example, group 4, grazing livestock:

4.4: Dairy cows

4.6: Cattle, rearing and fattening (meat cattle)

4.7: Dairy cows and meat cattle in combination

4.8: Other farms, grazing livestock

- And one more subdivision into *particular type of farming*:
 - 4.8.1: Sheep
 - 4.8.2: Sheep and cattle
 - 4.8.3: Goats
 - 4.8.4: Others

How to determine the typology groups

- The typology groups are determined by the composition of the standard output through a complex set of rules.
- The rule is that a farm must have more than 2/3 of its standard output coming from a specific crop or livestock to be placed in a specialised group.
If not, it will be placed in a mixed group
- Example, see next slide:

Example on how to group a farm in the typology

4. > than 2/3 of SO from cattle, sheep, goats and horses	4.5. > than 2/3 of SO from dairy cows	
	4.6. > than 2/3 of SO from meat cattle	
	4.7. > than 1/3 of SO from dairy cows & > 1/3 from meat cattle	
	4.8. Others	4.8.1. > than 2/3 of SO from sheep
		4.8.2. > than 1/3 of SO from sheep & > 1/3 of SO from cattle
		4.8.3. > than 2/3 of SO from goats
		4.8.4 Others

Tools needed for establishing a typology

- A farm structure survey or census covering crops and livestock.
- Calculation of SO-parameters for each crop and livestock: How much will a farmer *normally* earn from having one cow, growing one hectare with wheat etc.
- How could SO-parameters be found?

Information from accounts statistics. This method is used by Denmark and most other EU-countries.

Expert estimates. A rough estimate might be sufficient.

Use SO-parameters from other countries.